

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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McCOLGAN & JOHNSON,
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PORT STREET, HONOLULU,
[10] Opposite T. C. Heuck's. [13]

IRA RICHARDSON,
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IN BOOTS, SHOES & GENTLEMEN'S FUR-
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Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets,
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Money and Receipts furnished to ships on
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HYMAN BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots
and Shoes, and every variety of Gen-
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Store known as Capt. Snow's Building
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WALKER & ALLEN,
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Office—Corner Queen and Fort Streets.
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MERCHANTS,
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Particular attention paid to the Purchase and
Sale of Hawaiian Produce.

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GEORGE G. HOWE,
Dealer in Bedwood and Northwest Lumber,
Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Nails,
Paints, etc.
At his Old Stand on the Esplanade. [13]

E. S. FLAGG,
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Address—Post Office Box No. 22,
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MRS. J. H. BLACK,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER,
Port Street, between Hotel and King.
Bonnets made up and trimmed in the latest
styles. Stamping, Braiding and Em-
broidering, executed to order.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [13]

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A. S. CLEGHORN,
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaahu-
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[13]

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[11] Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [13]

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[13] Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. [13]

THE TOM MOORE TAVERN,
BY J. O'NEILL,
[10] Corner of King & Fort Streets. [13]

J. D. WICKE,
Agent for the American Board
of Underwriters.
All average claims against said Underwriters,
occurring in or about this Kingdom, will
have to be certified before me. [13]

CHUNG HOON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL
AGENT.
Agent for the Pookan and Amamulu
Sugar Plantations.
Importer of Teas and other Chinese and For-
eign Goods, and Wholesale Dealer in Ha-
waiian Produce, at the Fire-proof Store,
Nuuanu Street, below King. [13]

R. W. ANDREWS,
MACHINIST,
Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.
Gives particular attention to the repair of
Fire Arms, Sewing Machines, & Locomo-
tives.
[13]

WILLIAM RYAN,
Variety Store No. 2,
Maunakea Street.
All kinds of Merchandise and Groceries.
[13]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. P. ADAMS, S. G. WILDER,
ADAMS & WILDER,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
27 Queen Street, Honolulu. [13]

M. RAFFLEE,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT,
Office with E. P. Adams, Esq.,
QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU.

—REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—
Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Major, C. Brewer & Co.
S. C. Smith, Messrs. Walker & Allen,
Messrs. Richards & Co., J. E. P. Adams, Esq., [13]

AFONG & ACHUCK,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHAN-
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Fire-proof Store in Nuuanu Street,
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AUCTIONEER,
Sales-Room on Queen Street, one door
from Kaahumanu St. [13]

CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT,
DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES,
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10 PORT STREET, HONOLULU. [13]

JOHN H. PATY,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER
OF DEEDS
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co. [13]

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NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office at the Interior Department. [13]

C. BREWER & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Honolulu, H. I.
AGENTS—Of the Boston and Honolulu
Packet Line.

—REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—
John M. Hood, Esq., New York
Chas. Brewer & Co., Boston
H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu
J. C. Marshall & Co., San Francisco
J. S. Smith & Co., San Francisco
Chas. W. Brooks, Esq., [13]

G. W. NORTON & CO.,
COOPERS AND GAUGERS,
AT THE NEW STAND
ON THE ESPLANADE.

**WE ARE PREPARED TO
ATTEND TO
ALL WORK IN OUR LINE**
At the Shop next to the Custom House, where
we can be found at all working hours.
WE HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
OIL CASKS AND BARRELS,
Of different sizes, new and old, which we will
sell at the very
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
All work done in a thorough manner, and
warranted to give satisfaction.
All kinds of Coopering Materials and Coopers'
Tools for Sale. [13]

J. P. HUGHES,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF ALL KINDS OF SADDLERY.
Carriage Trimming done with neatness and
dispatch. All orders promptly attended to.
Corner of Fort and Hotel streets, Honolulu.
[13]

NEVILLE & BARRETT,
Planters & General Store Keepers
KEOPUKA, SOUTH KONA, HAWAII
(Near Kealahou Bay.)
Island produce bought, Ships supplied with
Wood, Beef and other necessities.
Agent at Honolulu. [13]

M. S. CRINBAUM & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
Dealers in Fashionable Clothing
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety
of Gentlemen's superior furnishing goods.
Store IN MAKEE'S BLOCK,
20 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [13]

VOLCANO HOUSE,
CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS
now open for the reception of visitors
to the Volcano, who may rely on finding com-
fortable rooms, a good table, and prompt at-
tendance. Experienced guides for the Crater
always in readiness.

STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS:
Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired.
CHARGES REASONABLE.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT,
Continues the business on
his old plan of settling with officers and
seamen immediately on their shipping at his
office. Having no connection, either direct or
indirect, with any existing establishment,
and allowing no debts to be collected at his
office he hopes to give as good satisfaction in
the future as he has in the past.
Office on Jas. Robinson & Co.'s Wharf,
near the U. S. Consulate.
Honolulu, March 27, 1867. [13]

H. TREMPER,
Piano-Forte Maker & Tuner,
OFFERS HIS SERVICES
[13] for Repairing and Tuning Pianos,
[13] having the best of materials on
hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left
at Mr. Fisher's Furniture Rooms will meet
with immediate attention.
H. TREMPER will leave these Islands on
the 1st of October. [13]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. H. THOMPSON,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH
HONOLULU, H. I.
HAS CONSTANTLY
on hand and for sale, a good
assortment of
BEST REFINED BAR IRON!
—ALSO—
Best Blacksmith's Coal,
At the Lowest Market Prices [13]

JOHN NOTT & CO.,
Copper & Tin Smiths,
TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNC-
ing to the public that they are prepared
to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, consist-
ing in part, of STILLS, STRIKE PANS,
SUGAR PANS, WORKS, PUMPS, &c.
Also on hand, a full assortment of Tin
Wares, which we offer for sale at the lowest
market prices.

All kinds of Repairing done with
Neatness and Dispatch.
Orders from the other Islands will meet
with prompt attention.
Kaahumanu Street, one door above Fil-
ner's. [13]

MR. J. COSTA
Is now prepared to execute with promptness
all work in his line of business, such as
Watch and Clock Repairing,
Manufacturing Jewellery,
And Engraving.
Shop on Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows'
Hall. [13]

JAMES L. LEWIS,
COOPER AND GAUGER,
AT THE OLD STAND,
Corner of King and Bethel Sts.

**A Large
 assortment of
SHOOS and
all kinds of
COOPERING MATERIALS!**
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

He hopes, by attention to business, to merit
a continuance of the patronage which he has
heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now re-
turns his thanks. [13]

SUGAR & MOLASSES.
1868 1868
THOMAS SPENCER-PLANTATION
HILO, H. I.

Sugar and Molasses.
CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN
quantities to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents. [13]

ONOMEA PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUAN-
tities to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents. [13]

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUAN-
tities to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents. [13]

WAILUKU PLANTATION.
NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR
Sale in quantities to suit purchasers,
C. BREWER & CO.,
Agents. [13]

MAKEE PLANTATION.
NEW CROP OF SUGAR & MOLASSES
NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN
quantities to suit purchasers by
C. BREWER & CO.,
Agents. [13]

INSURANCE NOTICES.
SAN FRANCISCO
BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

THE undersigned having been
appointed agents for the above Company,
Board of Underwriters, representing the
California Insurance Company,
Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co.,
Pacific Insurance Company,
California Lloyd's, and
Home Mutual Insurance Company.

Be leave to inform Masters of Vessels and
the public generally, that all losses sustained
by Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of
the above companies, against perils of the
sea and other risks, at or near the several
Sandwich Islands, will have to be certified by
them. [13]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING
been appointed Agents of the above Com-
pany, are prepared to insure risks against Fire
on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Mer-
chandise stored therein, on the most favorable
terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. [13]

Merchants' Mutual
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned having been ap-
pointed Agents for the above Company,
are prepared to issue policies on Cargoes,
Freights and Transits.
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents, Honolulu. [13]

THE undersigned, AGENTS
of the above Company, have been author-
ized to insure risks on CARGO, FREIGHT
and TREASURE, by COASTERS, from Hono-
lulu to all parts of the Hawaiian Group, and
vice versa. [13]

History of the Kamehamehas.

TRANSLATED FROM THE HAWAIIAN OF S. M. KAMAKAU.

Kamehameha I.

CHAPTER IV.

Kahakili reigned over Maui twenty-seven
years, and for nine years was king of Oahu,
after the flight at Honolulu in 1782. The
cause of his going into the war whereby he
became king of Maui, was through Keca-
moku taking possession of Nanihama, the
tabu widow of Kamehameha Maui, to whom
she had borne two children—boys. This was
a very grave offence, according to the
usage of the chiefs, and was considered as
amounting to rebellion. Fight after fight suc-
ceeded between the different chiefs, and the
country from one end to the other was in a
constant state of turmoil with petty wars.

Kecamoku, with his retainers, resided at
Piha, and at Piha, in Wailuku.
There was a warrior named Kahana, be-
longing to the party of Kecamoku, who was
a hard working farmer and, who lived at
Wahee. Wahee was in those times noted
for the abundance of fine fish that were
caught there. This Kahana, returning
each evening from his farming, always found
that the chiefs and their retainers had got all
the fish, so that he and his wife were obliged
to put up with less only, cooked on the coals.
One day, getting out of patience at this con-
tinued deprivation of his share of the fish,
he put on the akula—red war-cloak—and the
mohole—helmet—and sailing forth, killed
two men. This was the commencement of
another war. There were a good many joied
with Kahana, and Kecamoku was de-
feated.

While the latter was living at Hana, the
celebrated chief Kahamane—celebrated
during the reigns of Kamehameha I, 2nd,
and 3rd—was born in that district. Hereafter,
during this history, I shall endeavor to give
an account of her connection with the gov-
ernment of the islands after the reign of Li-
holilo—Kamehameha II—and previous to the
reign of Kamehameha III—and also a descrip-
tion of the career of several
other chiefs who have prominently ap-
peared in this history—those of Kalamoku,
of Keopouli, and of Uluhamehi Hoopili.

From the year 1775 to 1790, Kalamoku
was constantly carrying on war at Kaupo,
in Maui, killing and maiming the common
people and despoiling them of their property.
After a time, Kahakili, king of Maui,
collecting his forces attacked those of Kalamo-
ku and defeated them. Kalamoku was the
most famous for prowess among Kalamoku's
warriors. He nearly saved the defeat,
but getting into a potato patch his feet be-
came entangled in the vines and he fell. He
would have been killed there, had not Kame-
hameha I, who had charge of the reserve,
immediately brought them up and rescued
him. (This is the first introduction we have
to Kamehameha I. in the character of a war-
rior—a character in which he afterwards dis-
tinguished himself, and in which he was the
first occasion when Kamehameha distinguished
himself, and in which he was rescuing his
teacher in the art of war—his teacher as well in
wisdom as in the mysteries of the priesthood.)
He received from the chiefs and people of
Maui, from this circumstance, the name of
Paia. (The Paia is a soft-shelled crab, much
esteemed by Hawaiian gourmands for his
superior flavor. The reason, however,
why the name was given to Kamehameha, is
said to have been because of his then youth-
ful appearance—soft, so to say—but his acts
showing him to be anything but soft.)

After various successes and defeats of Ka-
lamoku, he finally returned back to Hawaii
with all his followers. (Here follows a long
account of the different engagements, or
battles, between Kalamoku and Kahakili, in
which the names of the different distinguish-
ed chiefs who figured on either side are men-
tioned, with the particulars of their suc-
cesses or their defeats. The object however,
of the present translation being to give an ac-
count of Kamehameha, the founder of the
ruling dynasty, much that is not strictly re-
levant thereto will be omitted, preserving only
the most striking occurrences in the contem-
porary history of the period.—TRANS.)

But a short period elapsed between the dif-
ferent wars between Kalamoku, king of Ha-
waii, and Kahakili, king of Maui. It was
in the principal one of these that Kameha-
meha distinguished himself as a warrior.
Kalamoku landed at Kahaloa with his
forces, and from thence proceeded to Lahaina.
Some opposition was made to their landing,
but the inhabitants fled to Kaunapali. The
chiefs and fighting men were posted at the
fort of Kahili, between Kaunapali and Ka-
hala, beyond Paupau. Kalamoku determined to
take this fort, and dispatched a portion of his
soldiers for that purpose under the joint
command of Kalamoku and Kamehameha.

In the assault on the fort, a daring member
of the garrison named Pau, sailing forth
and seeing Kalamoku in advance of the
other assailants, threw a spear at him, which
pierced him through. Though badly wound-
ed he was not killed, but lived to the reign
of Kamehameha I.

The war having ceased for a time on Maui,
the soldiers of that island retired to Molokai
under Kahana, then king of Oahu, who was
staying at Molokai. On his acquiring as to
how the war had progressed, the chiefs
and warriors said: "The bravest man on the
side of the Hawaiians is a friend of Kalamo-
ku, named Kamehameha, a true warrior
and a good-looking man."

With Kahana, there was living at that
time a Hawaii chief named Kalamoku,
who hearing frequently from Kahana's men
about what a brave man Kamehameha was,
he became excited about him. He made a
sacred, which amounted to a prophecy of
the future greatness of Kamehameha, and
he soon after deserted Kahana and joined
Kalamoku. Then succeeded the war on La-
nai, in which Kahana and his chiefs were
defeated with great slaughter. After con-
quering Lanai, Kalamoku sailed for Koolau,
on Maui, there being an utter famine on La-
nai. On the way thither, while the king was
in his canoe passing a high hill called Puka-
kohe, about two hundred feet above the wa-
ter's edge, a man was seen standing on the

top of the hill making contemptuous ges-
tures at the king, who was at the time offer-
ing a sacrifice to his god. He addressed his
god, saying: "Behold the infidels man, give
me his life!" Then taking up his sling, he
threw a stone, which striking the man on
his back, he tumbled over the precipice
and was killed.

At Koolau, Kalamoku slaughtered the
common people without mercy, even putting
out the eyes of those taken captive. Ka-
mehameha I. was very active in these wars
on Maui, which occurred in the years 1778
and 1779. (The historian here for a time dis-
continues the account of these endless wars
and fightings, and proceeds to give the tra-
ditions respecting the first appearance of for-
eigners on these islands.)

The old-time Hawaiians used to relate that,
very many years ago, a foreign ship was cast
away on these islands. Also that on one oc-
casion, a ship was seen sailing by; and that
still another touched here and sailed away
again. These were before the appearance of
Cook.

In the *kaao* (legends) and the poems hand-
ed down from generation to generation, it is
asserted that the ancient Hawaiians had vis-
ited foreign lands and returned again. They
had one general term, *kaiki*, by which they
designated all foreign countries, including the
Society Islands (Polynesia). Thus those
who sail hence to foreign countries are termed
"*hoko kaiki*."

In the ancient traditions and mele, it is a
singular fact, that the wonderful mealestrom
of Norway is fully described. So also the
Black, Red and Green (?) Seas.

Mention is frequently made in the mele of
a land of small people, (pigmees) so small
that it would take ten of them to make up
the size of one ordinary man. It is stated
that one of these little men was brought to
Kau by one of the ancient voyagers. There
was also another, brought to Kau, which the
mele speak of.

Many Hawaiians in olden times visited the
Marquesas, Society, Navigator, and Samoan
groups, besides islands or groups known to
us as Honolulu, Hoolanimo, Hukukake,
[Alukake?] Lalokape, Kukulun, Malinani,
Muliwaloa, Maokuluni, and many others.

These ancient Hawaiian voyagers visited
in their canoes, according to the ancient tra-
ditions and mele.

It would appear from these ancient tradi-
tions that the ancestors of the Hawaiians
claimed their descent from a colony from
some other country, sometimes called in the
mele, Nuumeheani. To this country one
Papa, Nuumeheani, visited his relations, re-
turning afterwards to Hawaii. He was the
first of those who navigated to foreign lands,
and after him numerous other adventurers
sailed away over the seas in search of new
discoveries.

Among the traditions, it is stated that fifteen
generations from the father of the Ha-
waiian race was Kamehameha. Of him it is as-
serted that he travelled into all the kingdoms
of the earth and saw all the wonders, among
the great mealestrom of Moanawaleo—
the description of which answers to that
of the coast of Norway. If one can
believe all of the mele describing the lands
he visited, he must have landed in both Eu-
rope and Asia. But while it is evident that
he did visit some strange lands, there is no
doubt that a great deal of the chronicles as-
cribed to him are only fictions. Among
the names celebrated as travellers to foreign
lands are the following:

Hema, who belonged to East Maui. His
wife giving promise of presenting him with
an heir, he sailed away to the southward to
procure a present for the child, his mother
having informed him that his grandmother
was a chiefess in Kahiki. He never return-
ed, but his son Kahali, born after his father's
departure, determined to search for him and
made several long voyages for that purpose
without success.

Paukama is supposed to have visited and
coasted around some foreign country some-
where about A. D. 1200. On his return, he
brought with him two of the inhabitants of
the country he had visited—white men, de-
scribed in the legend as "bright-eyed, white,
and brave-faced." At the same time some of
the natives of Bolobola were brought here.

The mele giving an account of Paukama's
voyages was composed in the reign of Kaunali,
about A. D. 1300.

Most of the foreign voyages mention-
ed in the mele, are supposed to have occur-
red between the years A. D. 600 and 1200.

The story of Paao is an interesting one.
He is said to have come from some of the
southern countries—it does not clearly ap-
pear whether from the Vaorao or Samoan,
because both of the groups are mentioned in
the legend, or from countries further south,
which may have been New Zealand. The
cause of Paao's emigrating from his native
land was a difficulty between himself and
his brother, named Lonopole, who was a
priest and a farmer as well. Paao's son was
accused by Lonopole of stealing and eating
the fruits of his garden. Paao declared that
he would dismember his son to prove wheth-
er it was so or not. He did so, and not find-
ing the fruit in the child's stomach, he swore
revenge against his brother. Meantime, he
and his people built two large canoes with
the intention of leaving. After the canoes
were finished, one day Lonopole's son came
playing near them, and was seized by Paao's
orders and killed. He was then obliged to
leave his native land, and having made all
the necessary preparations, embarked to look
for a new country. The whole number of
those who started on this expedition was
thirty-eight persons. Paao was a priest, pos-
sessed of great skill in all the arts of divi-
nation, as well as his brother Lonopole. After
his departure, Lonopole ceased gales, rain-
storms, squalls with lightning, and all sorts
of bad weather to follow him. But Paao's
deities overcame them all.

[To be continued.]

An irrepressible boy of five years, who
was always compelled to keep quiet on Sun-
day, having grown so incredibly weary
towards the close of a Sabbath-day, frankly
and honestly approached his excellent, but
rather overstrict father, and gravely said:
"Pa, let's have some spiritual fun. This
was too much, not only for the gravity, but
also for the strictness of the father; and for
once he "let nature caper" till bed-time.

The Climate of Alaska.

The following extract from the interesting
report of the House Committee on Foreign
Affairs, General Banks, Chairman, gives us
valuable information about the climate of
Alaska:

The laws which govern the climate of
Alaska are, in many respects, unlike those
which control the climate of that part of the
American continent on the northern Atlantic
coast. A great, warm, ocean current sweeps
from the south along the eastern coast of
Asia, crosses the Pacific to the northwest
coast of America, giving to that country a
higher temperature and a correspondingly
higher climate than could exist in the same
latitudes under other circumstances. The
ancient and modern navigators of the Old
and New World have observed this current,
and noted the changes it produces in the cli-
mate of the Asiatic and American coasts.

The great northern equatorial current leav-
ing the coast and gulf of Lower California,
sweeps across the Pacific south of the Ha-
waiian islands, and moving northward grad-
ually deflects to the northward and north-
east along the coast of Alaska. It combines
its waters with the monsoon current of the
Caroline islands, and those of the Japan
stream, which originate in its origin, and
in the northern equatorial current, and the
waters of the three currents combined fol-
low the Asiatic coast, deflecting to the north-
ward and north-east along the coast of Alaska.

Into two parts by the intrusion of the cold
polar current from the Arctic Ocean through
Behring Strait. The main body of the stream
moves directly towards the coast of America,
down the coast of Oregon and California,
and finally sweeps back into the equatorial
current in which it originated, to continue
its endless course in a mysterious change.

The other branch of this great current, when
separated by the great polar current, follows
the Kamtschatka current, passes through
Behring Strait, follows the northern Arctic
coast of America, and doubles back into the
stream which escapes from the Arctic Ocean
through Davis Strait into the north Atlantic.

A part are thrown from the eastern capes of
the Asiatic coast, and the south shore of the
Island of St. Lawrence, eastward and south-
ward upon the American coast, and northern
shores of the Aleutian Islands. The warm
currents from the equator, whose waters
show an average temperature of 56°, give a
tropical vegetation to the Kamtschatka and Bo-
lin Islands, in latitude 57° 40' north.

The warm currents from the equator which
wash the shore of western America produce
an early spring, but if the current should
fail, the country from that which is wrought
upon the eastern coast of America by the icy
currents from the Arctic ocean, which wash
the northern coast of Asia, would be a com-
pletely different scene. It is impossible for us to comprehend
the nature of the climate of the northwest
coast from anything we know of that which
prevails upon the northern coast of Asia.

One is modified by the grand, ceaseless currents
from the south; the other is constantly
chilled by the icy streams from the northern
coast.

These observations upon the equatorial
and Arctic currents enable us to accept the
otherwise incredible statements made by an-
cient writers, that the ancient mariners, of
the moderate temperature of the north-
west coast of America.

It is milder than the western coast of Eu-
rope, and milder than the coast of America,
which give to the northern coast of Amer-
ica climatic conditions so unlike those of
western Asia, eastern Europe, or the north-
west coast of America, that it is difficult to
hold the most ordinary notions of the show,
also, that many of the extraordinary charac-
teristics of the climate of Alaska are excep-<